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(54) Title: DRUGS FOR RELIEVING CARBONYL STRESS AND PERITONEAL DIALYSATES

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(57) Abstract

Drugs for relieving carbonyl stress in the peritoneal cavity to be used in peritoneal dialysates which contain carbonyl compound-trapping agents as the active ingredient. Carbonyl compounds formed and accumulated during peritoneal dialysis are inactivated or eliminated by carbonyl compound-trapping agents such as aminoguanidine. Carbonyl compounds formed during the sterilization and storage of peritoneal dialysates are eliminated by preliminarily bringing into contact with the trapping agents. Further, addition of the trapping agents to peritoneal dialysates or circulation of the trapping agents by using a cartridge for trapping carbonyl compounds makes it possible to eliminate carbonyl compounds originating in the blood of the patients which flow into the peritoneal cavity as the dialysis proceeds. Thus, modification of proteins in the peritoneal cavity can be inhibited and peritoneal damage in association with peritoneal dialysis can be relieved.

ABSTRACT

Carbonyl compounds generated and accumulated in the peritoneal dialysate can be inactivated or eliminated by a carbonyl compound-trapping agent such as aminoguanidine. Carbonyl compounds generated during sterilization and storage of the peritoneal dialysate can be eliminated by pre-contacting with the trapping agent. Further, it is possible to eliminate carbonyl compounds transferred from the blood to the peritoneal cavity of the patient during peritoneal dialysis treatment, by adding the trapping agent to the peritoneal dialysate or by circulating the fluid through a carbonyl compound-trapping cartridge. Intraperitoneal protein modification by carbonyl compounds is inhibited by the present invention, thereby sufficiently reducing peritoneal disorders associated with peritoneal dialysis treatment.

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